09/632928

```
=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:21:42 ON 05 AUG 2002)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:21:57 ON 05 AUG 2002
L1                STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2              1 S L1
L3                STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L4              0 S L3
L5             38 S L3 FUL

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:24:02 ON 05 AUG 2002
L6             47 S L5
L7                STRUCTURE UPLOADED
                  S L7

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L8            532 S L7 FUL

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L9             21 S L8 FUL
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L11             0 S L10

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:35:07 ON 05 AUG 2002
L12             0 S L11
                  S L10

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:35:19 ON 05 AUG 2002
L13             0 S L10

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:35:20 ON 05 AUG 2002
L14             0 S L13

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:35:26 ON 05 AUG 2002
L15           532 S L9
L16           123 SEARCH  L10 SSS  SUB=L8 FULL

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:39:55 ON 05 AUG 2002
L17             1 S L16   applicant' work

=> d l10
L10 HAS NO ANSWERS
L10                STR   see Last Page (more draw to elected species

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY -  AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.


=> d l7
L7 HAS NO ANSWERS
L7                 STR
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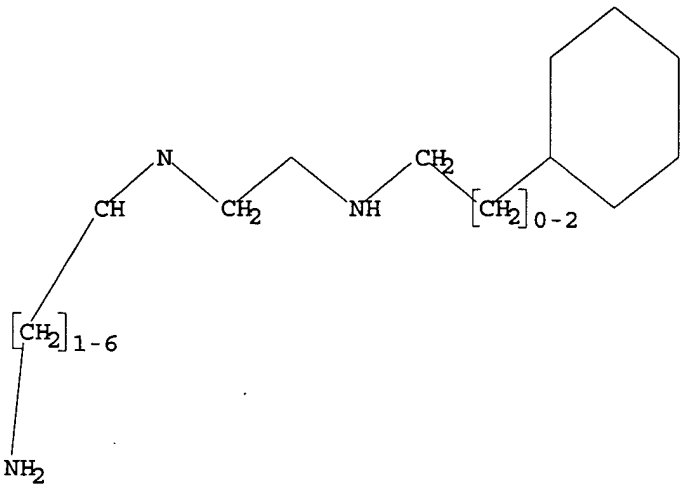

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> d bib l17

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2002:122935 CAPLUS
DN 136:184117
TI Preparation of triamine derivative melanocortin receptor ligands
IN Watson-Straughan, Karen J.; Gahman, Timothy C.; Qi, Ming; Hamashin, Christa; MacDonald, James E.; Green, Michael J.; Holme, Kevin R.; Griffith, Michael C.
PA Lion Bioscience A.-G., Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 169 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002012166	A2	20020214	WO 2001-EP8417	20010720
	WO 2002012166	A3	20020418		
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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2001072555	A5	20020218	AU 2001-72555	20010720
PRAI	US 2000-632928	A	20000804		
	WO 2001-EP8417	W	20010720		

OS MARPAT 136:184117

=> d l9 1-2,4-21 bib abs hitstr

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2002:360095 CAPLUS
DN 136:344857

09/632928

TI Immobilized and polymer-supported metal chelate complexes for catalytic hydrolysis and decontamination of pesticides and chemical warfare nerve agents

IN Chang, Eddie L.

PA United States Dept. of the Navy, USA

SO U. S. Pat. Appl., 36 pp., Avail. NTIS Order No. PAT-APPL-9-862 418.
CODEN: XAXXAV

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 862418	A0	20011009	US 2001-862418	20010523

AB Polymer-supported immobilized metal chelate complexes are synthesized and used as reagents for the adsorption and catalytic hydrolysis of phosphorus-contg. esters, esp. phosphates, phosphorofluoridates, phosphonates, and phosphorothionates typically encountered as chem. warfare nerve agents and pesticides. These immobilized metal chelate complexes can be in the form of polymers, micelles, liposomes, phospholipids, tubules, and other self-organized assocns. The polymers can be prepd. in the presence of a target compd. so that the active sites can be molecularly imprinted for better selectivity. Such polymers. which are typically functionalized polyurethanes, acrylates, and vinyl polymers contg. ligand groups, can efficiently decontaminate the above phosphorus-contg. esters (e.g., methylparathion and 4-nitrophenyl phosphate) in a practical and cost-effective manner.

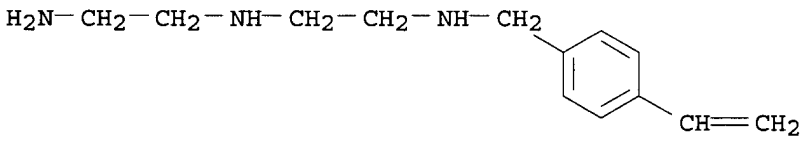
IT **415919-10-7DP**, complexes with Cu(2+) salts
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(hydrolysis catalysts; immobilized and polymer-supported metal chelate complexes for catalytic hydrolysis and decontamination of pesticides and chem. warfare nerve agents)

RN 415919-10-7 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-ethyl-2-[[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester, polymer with N-(2-aminoethyl)-N'-[(4-ethenylphenyl)methyl]-1,2-ethanediamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

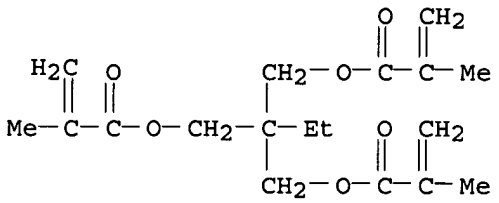
CM 1

CRN 106673-77-2
CMF C13 H21 N3



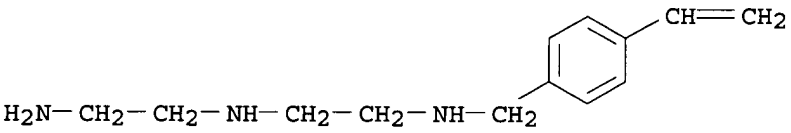
CM 2

CRN 3290-92-4
CMF C18 H26 O6



IT **415919-06-1P 415919-10-7P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis of; in prepn. of immobilized and polymer-supported metal chelate complexes for catalytic hydrolysis and decontamination of pesticides and chem. warfare nerve agents)

RN 415919-06-1 CAPLUS
CN 1,2-Ethanediamine, N-(2-aminoethyl)-N'-[(4-ethenylphenyl)methyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

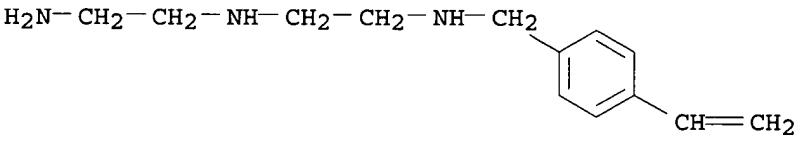


● 3 HCl

RN 415919-10-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-ethyl-2-[[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester, polymer with N-(2-aminoethyl)-N'-[(4-ethenylphenyl)methyl]-1,2-ethanediamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

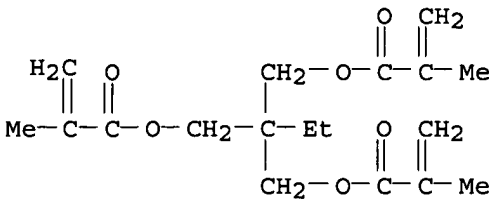
CM 1

CRN 106673-77-2
CMF C13 H21 N3



CM 2

CRN 3290-92-4
CMF C18 H26 O6

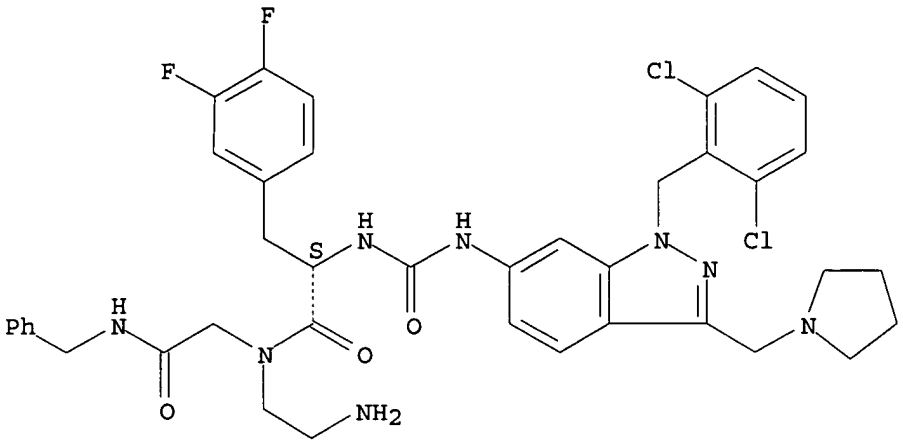


L9 ANSWER 2 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2002:294231 CAPLUS
DN 136:304058
TI Method for reducing or preventing the establishment, growth or metastasis of cancer by administering PAR-1 and optionally PAR-2 antagonists
IN D'andrea, Michael; Derian, Claudia; Woodrow, Hal Brent
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 38 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 603,229.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002045581	A1	20020418	US 2001-865869	20010525
	US 6365617	B1	20020402	US 2000-603229	20000626
PRAI	US 1999-141555P	P	19990629		
	US 2000-603229	A2	20000626		

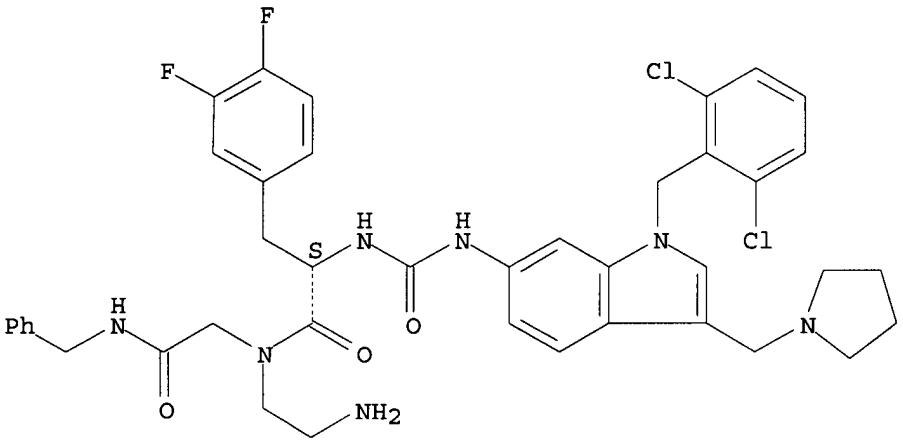
OS MARPAT 136:304058
AB We have discovered a method of modifying the tumor cell microenvironment to reduce or prevent the establishment, growth or metastasis of malignant cells comprising administering to a patient having malignant cells a pharmaceutically effective amt. of a PAR-1 inhibitor and optionally a PAR-2 inhibitor to prevent or reduce activation of normal cells within the tumor microenvironment. This method also has the effect in some patients of modulating the immune system to facilitate a more efficient immune response to malignant cells and maybe coupled with cytokine therapy and T-cell therapy to enhance the patient's immune response to the malignant cells.
IT **314751-99-0 314752-00-6 314752-01-7**
314752-02-8
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method for reducing or preventing the establishment, growth or metastasis of cancer by administering PAR-1 and optionally PAR-2 antagonists)
RN 314751-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Glycinamide, N-[[[1-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-3-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl]amino]carbonyl]-3,4-difluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-(2-aminoethyl)-N-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



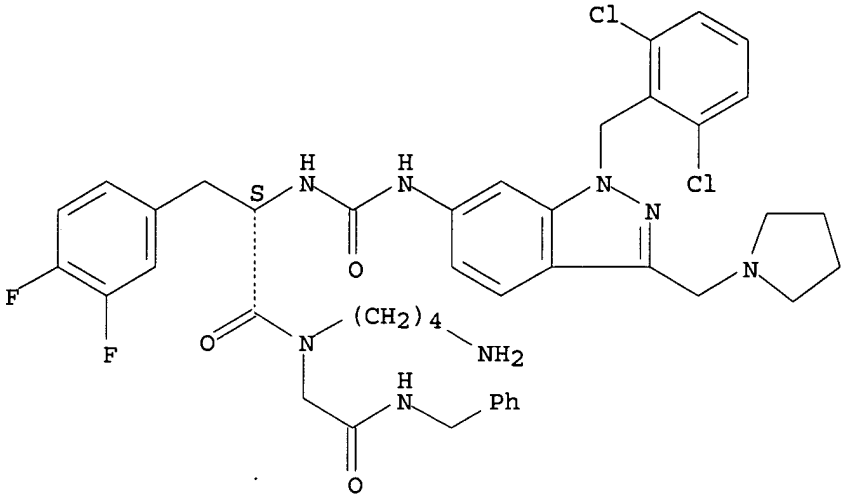
RN 314752-00-6 CAPLUS
CN Glycinamide, N-[[[1-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-3-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indol-6-yl]amino]carbonyl]-3,4-difluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-(2-aminoethyl)-N-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



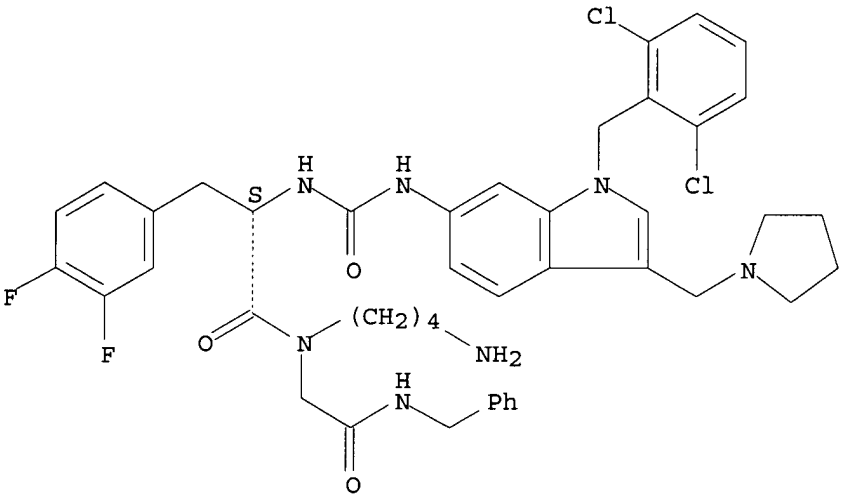
RN 314752-01-7 CAPLUS
CN Glycinamide, N-[[[1-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-3-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl]amino]carbonyl]-3,4-difluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-(4-aminobutyl)-N-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

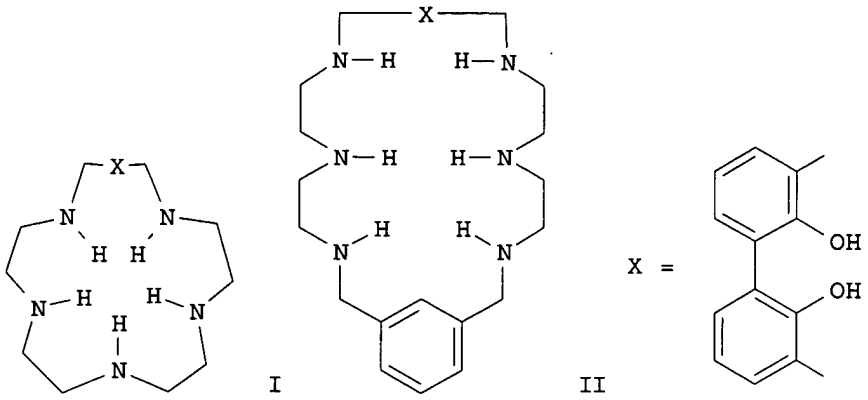


RN 314752-02-8 CAPLUS
CN Glycinamide, N-[[[1-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-3-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indol-6-yl]amino]carbonyl]-3,4-difluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-(4-aminobutyl)-N-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L9 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2002:121203 CAPLUS
DN 137:6168
TI A template synthesis of polyamine macrocycles containing the 1,1'-bis(2-phenol) function
AU Formica, Mauro; Fusi, Vieri; Giorgi, Luca; Micheloni, Mauro; Palma, Pierangela; Pontellini, Roberto
CS Institute of Chemical Sciences, University of Urbino, Urbino, 61029, Italy
SO European Journal of Organic Chemistry (2002), (3), 402-404
CODEN: EJOCFK; ISSN: 1434-193X
PB Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DT Journal
LA English
GI



I II

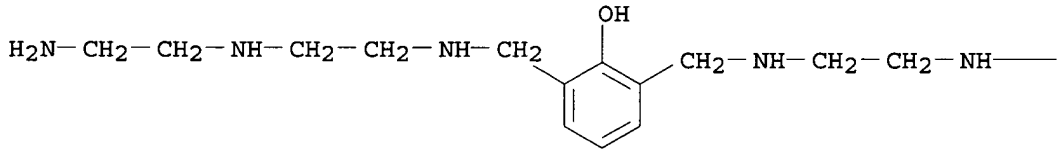
AB The synthesis of two new polyamine macrocycles I and II, each bearing the 1,1'-bis(2-phenol) group as an integral part of the cyclic framework, is reported. The ligands were obtained by template reactions using a cadmium(II) complex of the suitable polyamine condensed with 3,3'-diformyl-1,1'-bis(2-phenol), followed by selective redn. of the two imine bonds and demetallation in acidic medium.

IT **433217-50-6P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of polyamine macrocycles via cadmium-template directed cyclocondensation of polyamines and diformylbisphenol with subsequent imine redn. and demetallation)

RN 433217-50-6 CAPLUS

CN Phenol, 2,6-bis[[[2-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]ethyl]amino]methyl]-, hexahydrobromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



$H_2N-CH_2-CH_2-NH-CH_2-CH_2-NH-CH_2$ $CH_2-NH-CH_2-CH_2-NH$——

●6 HBr

PAGE 1-B

$-CH_2-CH_2-NH_2$

RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2002:100868 CAPLUS
DN 136:377283

09/632928

TI Switching from intramolecular energy transfer to intramolecular electron transfer by the action of pH and Zn2+ coordination

AU Albelda, M. Teresa; Diaz, Pilar; Garcia-Espana, Enrique; Lima, Joao C.; Lodeiro, Carlos; Seixas de Melo, J.; Jorge Parola, A.; Pina, Fernando; Soriano, Conxa

CS Facultat de Quimica, Departament de Quimica Inorganica, Universitat de Valencia, Spain

SO Chemical Physics Letters (2002), 353(1,2), 63-68
CODEN: CHPLBC; ISSN: 0009-2614

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal

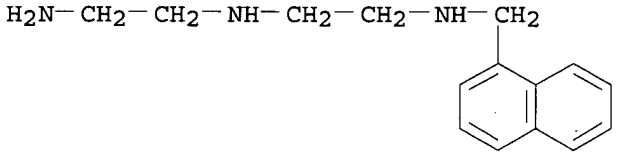
LA English

AB Intramol. electron (eT) and energy transfer (ET) have shown to occur in a covalently linked donor-acceptor (CLDA) system consisting of a naphthalene donor covalently linked through a polyamine chain connector to an anthracene acceptor; the connector has been chosen in order to switch ON or OFF the energy flux as a function of its protonation state as well as by coordination to Zn2+. The largest energy transfer efficiency (.eta.=0.61) occurs for the fully protonated form (pH<2), while at pH>9 (eT) from the lone pairs of the nitrogens to the excited fluorophore takes place, leading to complete quenching of the emission. On the other hand at neutral and basic pH values, coordination of Zn2+ prevents the eT quenching allowing the ET process to occur.

IT **286833-86-1**
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(switching from intramol. energy transfer to intramol. electron transfer by action of pH and Zn2+ coordination in relation to)

RN 286833-86-1 CAPLUS

CN 1,2-Ethanediamine, N-(2-aminoethyl)-N'-(1-naphthalenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2002:32028 CAPLUS

DN 136:231930

TI Cesium Effect: High Chemoselectivity in Direct N-Alkylation of Amines

AU Salvatore, Ralph Nicholas; Nagle, Advait S.; Jung, Kyung Woon

CS Department of Chemistry, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, 33620-5250, USA

SO Journal of Organic Chemistry (2002), 67(3), 674-683
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English

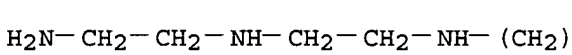
AB A novel method for the mono-N-alkylation of primary amines, diamines, and polyamines was developed using cesium bases in order to prep. secondary amines efficiently. A cesium base not only promoted alkylation of primary amines but also suppressed overalkylations of the produced secondary amines. Various amines, alkyl bromides, and alkyl sulfonates were examd., and the results demonstrated that this methodol. was highly chemoselective to favor mono-N-alkylation over dialkylation. In particular, use of

either sterically demanding substrates or amino acid derivs. afforded the secondary amines exclusively, offering wide applications in peptidomimetic syntheses.

IT **324047-67-8P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(monoalkylation of amines in presence of cesium bases)

RN 324047-67-8 CAPLUS

CN 1,2-Ethanediamine, N-(2-aminoethyl)-N'-(3-phenylpropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 58 THERE ARE 58 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2001:581397 CAPLUS

DN 135:310754

TI Polyamines containing naphthyl groups as pH-regulated molecular machines driven by light

AU Albelda, M. Teresa; Diaz, Pilar; Garcia-Espana, Enrique; Bernardo, M. Alexandra; Pina, Fernando; Seixas de Melo, J.; Soriano, Conxa; Luis, Santiago V.

CS Departament de Quimica Inorganica, Facultat de Quimica, Universitat de Valencia, Burjassot (Valencia), 46100, Spain

SO Chemical Communications (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (2001), (16), 1520-1521
CODEN: CHCOFS; ISSN: 1359-7345

PB Royal Society of Chemistry

DT Journal

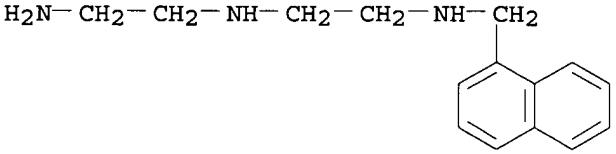
LA English

AB A series of compds. made up by linking methylnaphthalene fragments at both ends of different polyamine chains have shown to behave as pH-regulated mol. machines driven by light and fluorescence emission studies have proved the formation of an excimer between the two naphthalene units whose appearance, fluorescence intensity and decay times depend on the pH value of the media.

IT **286833-86-1**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)
(light-driven mol. movements and switched on/off by pH in compds. made up by linking methylnaphthalene fragments at both ends of different polyamine chains)

RN 286833-86-1 CAPLUS

CN 1,2-Ethanediamine, N-(2-aminoethyl)-N'-(1-naphthalenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

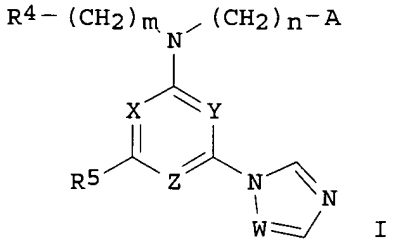
L9 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

09/632928

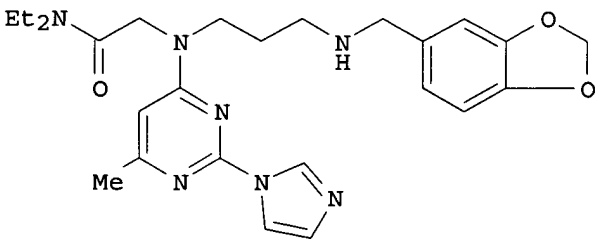
AN 2001:152677 CAPLUS
DN 134:193443
TI Preparation of N-(aminopyrimidinyl)heterocycles as NOS inhibitors
IN Arnaiz, Damian O.; Baldwin, John J.; Davey, David D.; Devlin, James J.; Dolle, Roland Ellwood, III; Erickson, Shawn David; Mcmillan, Kirk; Morrissey, Michael M.; Ohlmeyer, Michael H. J.; Pan, Gonghua; Paradkar, Vidyadhar Madhav; Parkinson, John; Phillips, Gary B.; Ye, Bin; Zhao, Zuchun
PA Berlex Laboratories, Inc., USA; Pharmacopeia, Inc.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001014371	A1	20010301	WO 2000-US23173	20000824
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	BR 2000014144	A	20020521	BR 2000-14144	20000824
	EP 1206467	A1	20020522	EP 2000-959333	20000824
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
	NO 2002000925	A	20020416	NO 2002-925	20020226
PRAI	US 1999-383813	A1	19990826		
	WO 2000-US23173	W	20000824		

OS MARPAT 134:193443
GI



I



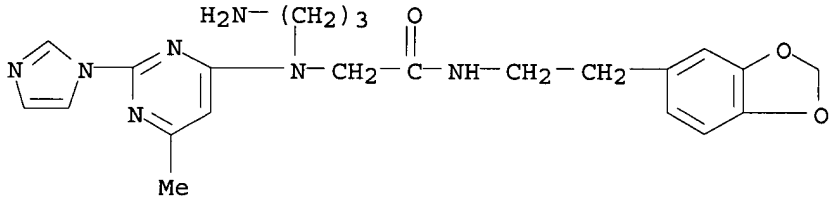
II

AB Title compds. (I) [wherein W = N or CH; 2 of X, Y, and Z = N and the other

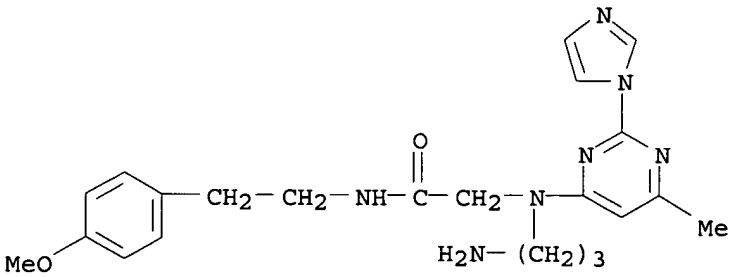
= CH; n and m = independently 1-4; A = CO2R1 or CONR1R2; R1 = independently H, (ar)alkyl, or aryl; R2 = independently H, alkyl, (CH2)nN(R1)2, (un)substituted heterocyclylalkyl or aralkyl; when m = 2-4, R4 can be OH, NR1R2, NR1COR1, NR1CO2R1, NR1S(O)tR1, or NR1CON(R1)2; when m = 1-4; R4 can also be CN or heterocyclyl; R5 = H, halo, (ar)alkyl, aryl, or haloalkyl; t = 0-2; and stereoisomers thereof] were prepd. as inhibitors of nitric oxide synthase (NOS). For example, II was formed in a 5-step sequence involving (1) coupling N-cyanoethyl glycine Et ester with 4-chloro-6-methyl-2-methylsulfonylpyrimidine, (2) addn. of imidazole to the pyrimidine, (3) deesterification using LiOH, (4) amidation with Et2NH, and (5) reductive addn. of piperonal to the nitrile using Raney nickel and NaBH(OAc)3. I inhibited nitrogen oxide prodn. in RAW 264.7 mouse monocyte cells and demonstrated the ability to treat the arthritis present in male Lewis rats (no specific data available for either assay). As NOS inhibitors, I are useful in the treatment of pathologies ascribed to abnormalities in nitrogen oxide prodn., e.g. multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, dilated cardiomyopathy, and congestive heart failure.

IT **327164-46-5P**, 2-[(3-Aminopropyl)[2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl]amino]-N-[2-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)ethyl]acetamide
327164-47-6P, 2-[(3-Aminopropyl)[2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl]amino]-N-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]acetamide
327164-48-7P 327164-49-8P, 2-[(3-Aminopropyl)[2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl]amino]-N-[2-(2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-yl)ethyl]acetamide
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; prepn. of heterocyclyl pyrimidinamines as nitric oxide synthase inhibitors for treatment of arthritis and other diseases related to abnormal NO prodn.)

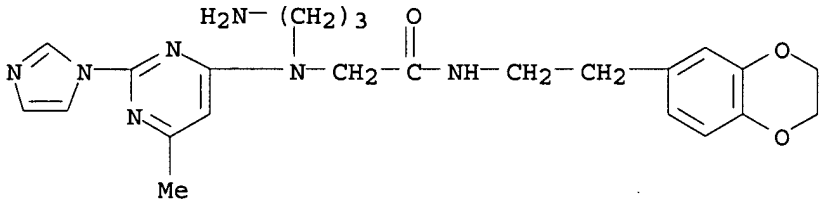
RN 327164-46-5 CAPLUS
CN Acetamide, 2-[(3-aminopropyl)[2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl]amino]-N-[2-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



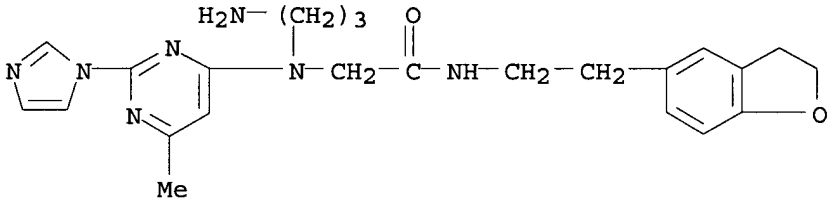
RN 327164-47-6 CAPLUS
CN Acetamide, 2-[(3-aminopropyl)[2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl]amino]-N-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 327164-48-7 CAPLUS
CN Acetamide, 2-[(3-aminopropyl)[2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl]amino]-N-[2-(2,3-dihydro-1,4-benzodioxin-6-yl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 327164-49-8 CAPLUS
CN Acetamide, 2-[(3-aminopropyl)[2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl]amino]-N-[2-(2,3-dihydro-5-benzofuranyl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



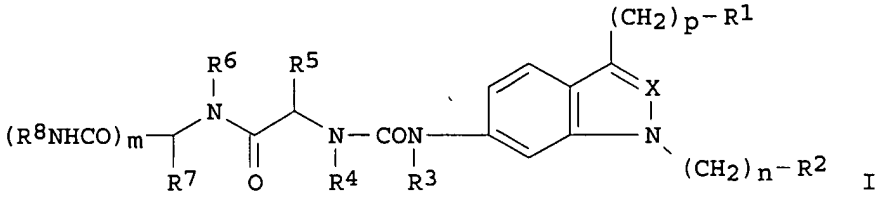
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2001:12414 CAPLUS
DN 134:71904
TI Preparation of indole and indazole urea-peptoids as thrombin receptor antagonists
IN McComsey, David F.; Hoekstra, William J.; Maryanoff, Bruce E.; Zhang, Han-cheng
PA Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Inc., USA; Cor Therapeutics, Inc.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

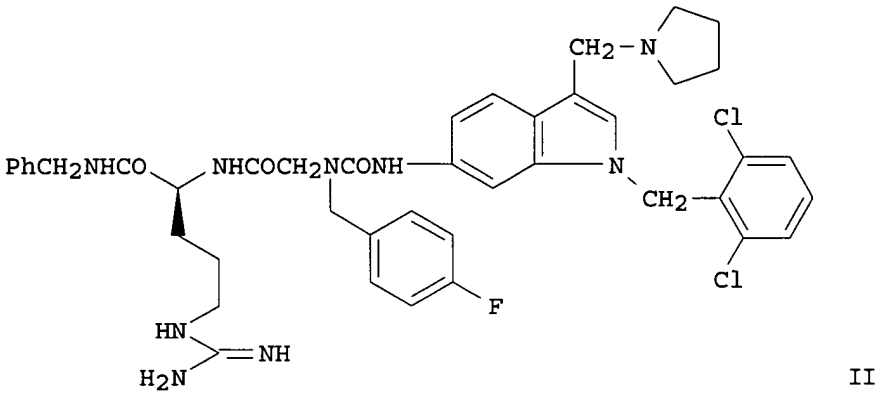
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001000576	A1	20010104	WO 2000-US18021	20000629
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6365617	B1	20020402	US 2000-603229	20000626
PRAI	US 1999-141555P	P	19990629		
	US 2000-603229	A	20000626		

OS MARPAT 134:71904

GI



I



II

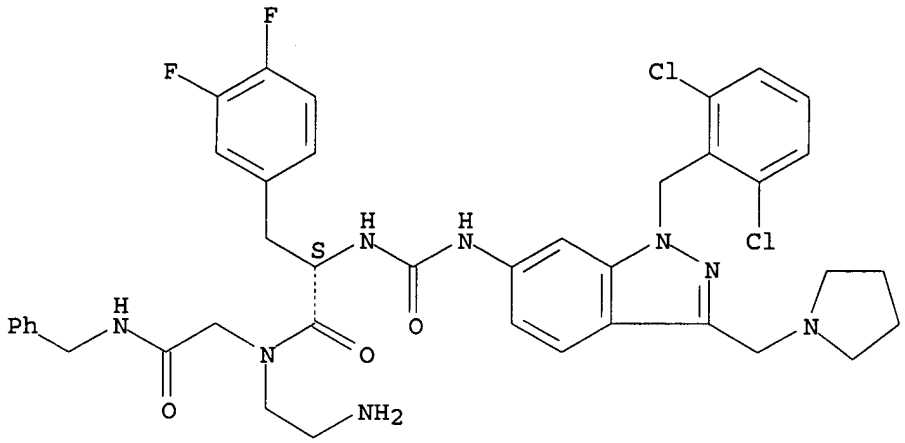
AB Indole and indazole urea-peptoid compds. I [R1 = amino, alkylamino, arylamino, heteroalkyl, etc.; R2 = (un)substituted aryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl; R3 = H, alkyl; R4, R5 = H, alkyl, aminoalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, etc.; R6, R7 = H, alkyl, aminoalkyl, aminocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroarylalkyl, etc.; R8 = H, alkyl, aminoalkyl, allyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, etc.; X = CH, N; n = 0-3; m = 0 or 1; p = 1 or 2] were prepd. as thrombin receptor antagonists for the treatment of diseases assocd. with thrombosis, restenosis, hypertension, heart failure, arrhythmia, inflammation, angina, stroke, atherosclerosis, ischemic conditions, angiogenesis related disorders, cancer, and neurodegenerative disorders. Thus, compd. II, prepd. by a multistep procedure starting from 6-nitroindole (scheme given), showed IC50 = 1.3 and 0.5 M, resp., in the thrombin-induced gel-filtered platelet aggregation and thrombin receptor binding assays.

IT **314751-99-0P 314752-00-6P 314752-01-7P**
314752-02-8P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of indole and indazole urea-peptoids as thrombin receptor antagonists)

RN 314751-99-0 CAPLUS

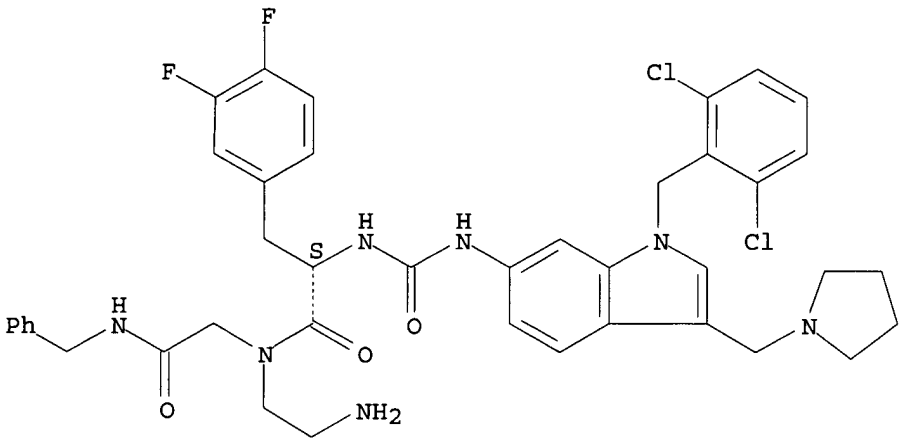
CN Glycinamide, N-[[[1-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-3-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl]amino]carbonyl]-3,4-difluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-(2-aminoethyl)-N-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



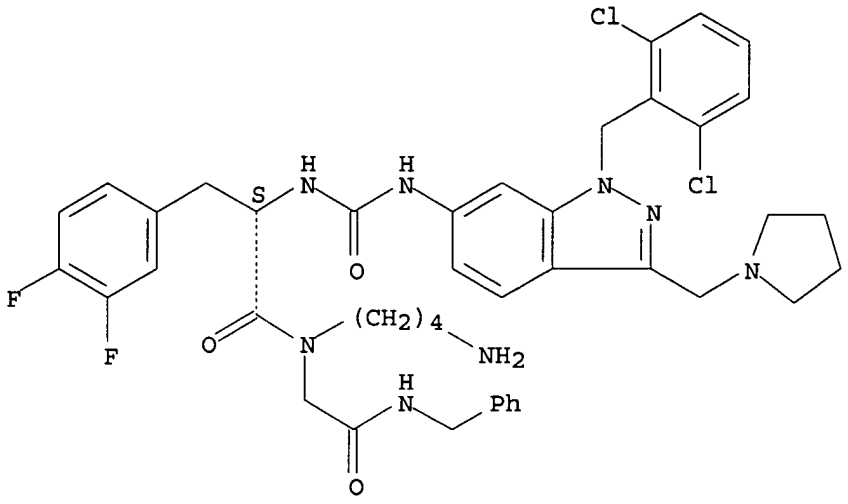
RN 314752-00-6 CAPLUS
CN Glycinamide, N-[[[1-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-3-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indol-6-yl]amino]carbonyl]-3,4-difluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-(2-aminoethyl)-N-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



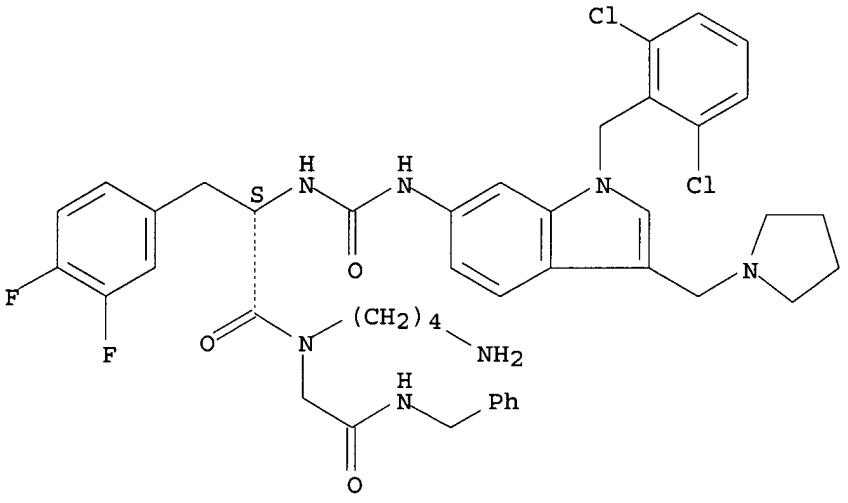
RN 314752-01-7 CAPLUS
CN Glycinamide, N-[[[1-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-3-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indazol-6-yl]amino]carbonyl]-3,4-difluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-(4-aminobutyl)-N-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 314752-02-8 CAPLUS
CN Glycinamide, N-[[[1-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-3-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indol-6-yl]amino]carbonyl]-3,4-difluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-(4-aminobutyl)-N-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

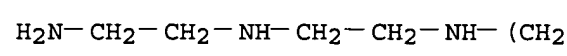


RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:854989 CAPLUS
DN 134:147152
TI CsOH-promoted chemoselective mono-N-alkylation of diamines and polyamines
AU Salvatore, R. N.; Schmidt, S. E.; Shin, S. I.; Nagle, A. S.; Worrell, J. H.; Jung, K. W.
CS Department of Chemistry, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, 33620-5250, USA
SO Tetrahedron Letters (2000), 41(50), 9705-9708
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal

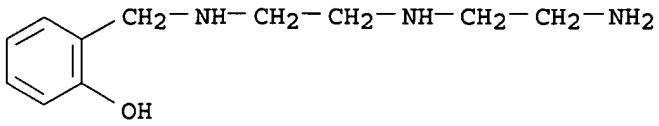
09/632928

LA English
OS CASREACT 134:147152
AB Selective N-alkylation of diamines and polyamines was carried out using cesium hydroxide, 4 A mol. sieves, and DMF. This protocol was highly chemoselective, favoring mono-N-alkylation over overalkylations.
IT **324047-67-8P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(chemoselective mono-N-alkylation of diamines and polyamines promoted by cesium hydroxide)
RN 324047-67-8 CAPLUS
CN 1,2-Ethanediamine, N-(2-aminoethyl)-N'-(3-phenylpropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



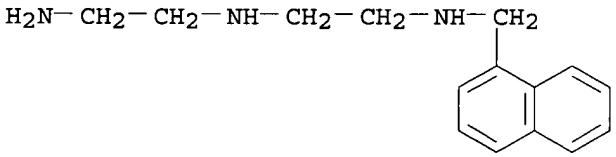
RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:682523 CAPLUS
DN 133:334906
TI Hydrolysis of p-nitrophenyl acetate promoted by Zn(II) complexes of a linear N3O amine phenol ligand
AU Xie, Yong-Shu; Lin, Rui-Sen; Liu, Qing-Liang
CS Department of Chemistry, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, 230026, Peop. Rep. China
SO Wuji Huaxue Xuebao (2000), 16(4), 597-602
CODEN: WHUXEO; ISSN: 1001-4861
PB Wuji Huaxue Xuebao Bianjibu
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB Tetradentate linear ligand N-(2-hydroxybenzyl)diethylenetriamine (HL) was synthesized and characterized by elemental anal., IR and 1H NMR. By pH potentiometric titrn. at 25.+-.0.1.degree. and I = 0.1 (KNO3), protonation consts. of the ligand and equil. consts. of Zn(II) complexation with the ligand have been detd. Modes of coordination were discussed, and the dissocn. const. for the phenoxyl and water in the complexes were obtained. The kinetics of p-nitrophenyl acetate (NA) hydrolysis catalyzed by the complexes was detd. spectrophotometrically at 25 + 0.1.degree. and I = 0.1(KNO3) in 10% (V/V) CH3CN at pH 7.0.apprx.9.0 (50 mmol L-1 buffers), and the second-rate consts. kc for NA hydrolysis were obtained. The exptl. results indicate that the ligand coordinates with Zn (II) yielding five-coordinated complex with three amino groups, one phenoxyl, and an addnl. water coordinated. The pKa values for the phenoxyl and the water are 5.22 and 9.47 resp. Therefore the complexes can yield nucleophile Zn(II)...-OH, and this has good catalytic effect on NA ester hydrolysis with a kc value of 3.2 x 10-2 mol L-1 s-1 at pH 9.0.
IT **304681-19-4P**
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(catalytic ligand precursor; hydrolysis of p-nitrophenyl acetate promoted by Zn(II) complexes of N-(2-hydroxybenzyl)diethylenetriamine)
RN 304681-19-4 CAPLUS
CN Phenol, 2-[[[2-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]ethyl]amino]methyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●3 HCl

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:456478 CAPLUS
DN 133:144180
TI Naphthylmethyl polyethylenepolyamine fluorescence chemical sensor
AU Mei, Minghua; Wu, Shikang
CS Institute of Photographic Chemistry, The Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100101, Peop. Rep. China
SO Wuli Huaxue Xuebao (2000), 16(6), 559-562
CODEN: WHXUEU; ISSN: 1000-6818
PB Beijing Daxue Chubanshe
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB Naphthylmethyl polyethylenepolyamines were synthesized. Its complexation with zinc salts in different solvents and the type of formation of the complex were studied by fluorescence spectra. Naphthylmethyl polyethylenepolyamine is a good fluorescence chem. sensor for the testing of foreign zinc ion. A 1:2 stoichiometric complex was found in the soln. of compd. 3 with zinc acetate. But a 1: 1 complex was formed when it reacted with zinc chloride in soln. An obvious excimer emission could be obsd. in the fluorescence spectrum of compd. 3 with zinc chloride.
IT **286833-86-1**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(evaluation of naphthylmethyl polyethylenepolyamines as fluorescence chem. sensors for zinc)
RN 286833-86-1 CAPLUS
CN 1,2-Ethanediamine, N-(2-aminoethyl)-N'-(1-naphthalenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 13 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1999:415546 CAPLUS
DN 131:229527
TI Chemical resistance of epoxy polymers depending on a structure amino-phenolic hardeners
AU Moshinsky, Leonid; Figovsky, Oleg L.
CS EPOX Ltd., Kiryat Shmona, 11013, Israel
SO Scientific Israel--Technological Advantages (1999), 1(1), 28-34
CODEN: SITAFG
PB Polymate Ltd., Israeli Research Center
DT Journal

LA English

AB Chem. resistance of polymers based on a row of the polyaminoalkyl phenols (PAP) is described in this article. Tech. clean PAP were synthesized using new, two-stage scheme of reamination of Mannich's bases. Properties of the epoxy polymers tested were optimized on Pareto. Action of dild. water soln. of acids and alkali (20-40%), as well as ethanol, toluene, and acetone was studied. Influence of these media on the polymer oil-absorption and some their properties was researched in detail. Statistical method of design expts. and some math. methods of exptl. data processing were used in the work. As a result, it is ascertained that properties of the epoxy polymers depend from a level of oil-absorption and in less measure depend from hardener structure, and kind of solvent.

IT **244020-63-1P**

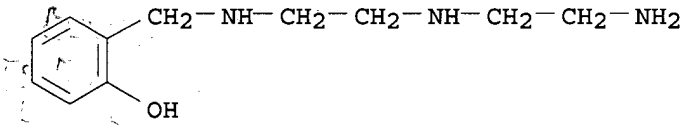
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (dependence of chem. resistance of epoxy polymers on amino-phenolic hardener structure)

RN 244020-63-1 CAPLUS

CN Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, polymer with 2-[[[2-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]ethyl]amino]methyl]phenol, (butoxymethyl)oxirane and (chloromethyl)oxirane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

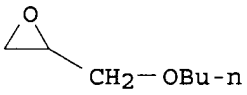
CM 1

CRN 64349-34-4
CMF C11 H19 N3 O



CM 2

CRN 2426-08-6
CMF C7 H14 O2

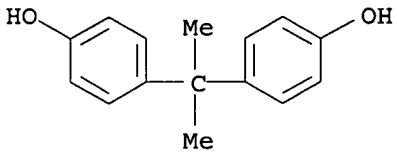


CM 3

CRN 106-89-8
CMF C3 H5 Cl O

CM 4

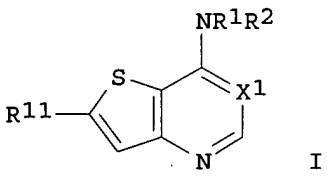
CRN 80-05-7
CMF C15 H16 O2



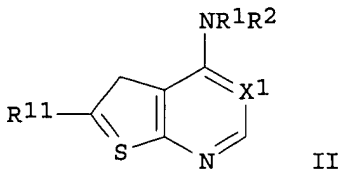
L9 ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1999:325942 CAPLUS
DN 131:5266
TI Preparation of thienopyrimidines and thienopyridines as anticancer agents
IN Munchhof, Michael John; Sobolov-Jaynes, Susan Beth
PA Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9924440	A1	19990520	WO 1998-IB1691	19981022
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2309690	AA	19990520	CA 1998-2309690	19981022
	AU 9894541	A1	19990531	AU 1998-94541	19981022
	EP 1028964	A1	20000823	EP 1998-947716	19981022
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	BR 9814018	A	20000926	BR 1998-14018	19981022
	JP 2001522853	T2	20011120	JP 2000-520449	19981022
	ZA 9810253	A	20000510	ZA 1998-10253	19981110
	NO 2000002162	A	20000710	NO 2000-2162	20000427
PRAI	US 1997-65097P	P	19971111		
	WO 1998-IB1691	W	19981022		

OS MARPAT 131:5266
GI



I



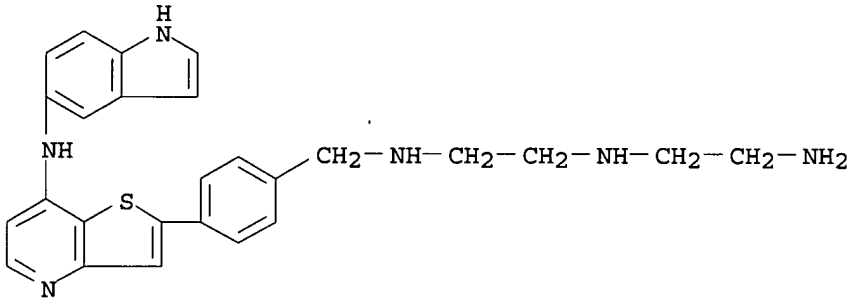
II

AB The title compds. [I and II; X1 = N, CH; R1 = H, alkyl, C(O)alkyl; R2 = (un)substituted C6-10 aryl, 5-13 membered heterocyclic; R11 = H, alkyl, C(O)NR6R9, etc.; R6 = H, alkyl, etc.; R9 = H, alkyl, etc.] and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, useful for treating hyperproliferative disorders, were prepd. E.g., a multi-step synthesis of I [X1 = N; R1 = indol-5-yl; R2 = H; R11 = Br], was given. Compds. I are effective at

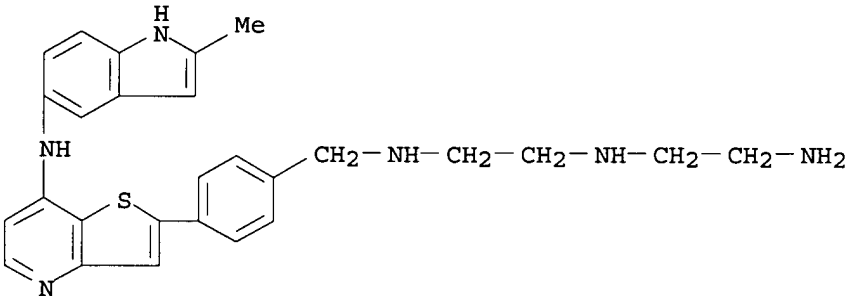
0.2-2.5 g/day for a 70 kg human.

IT **225384-53-2P 225384-62-3P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of thienopyrimidines and thienopyridines as anticancer agents)

RN 225384-53-2 CAPLUS
CN 1,2-Ethanediamine, N-(2-aminoethyl)-N'-[[4-[7-(1H-indol-5-ylamino)thieno[3,2-b]pyridin-2-yl]phenyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 225384-62-3 CAPLUS
CN 1,2-Ethanediamine, N-(2-aminoethyl)-N'-[[4-[7-[(2-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)amino]thieno[3,2-b]pyridin-2-yl]phenyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

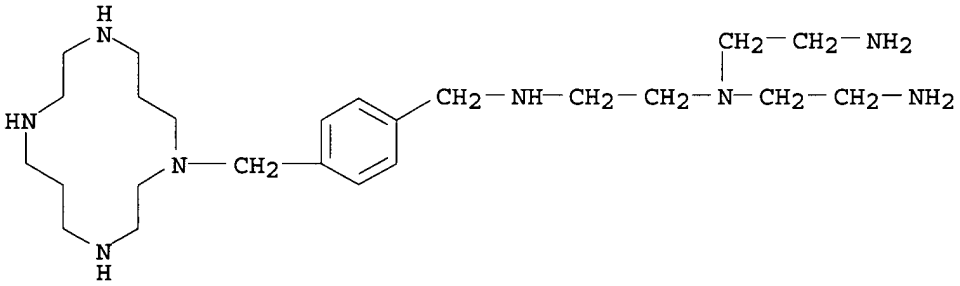
L9 ANSWER 15 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1999:132298 CAPLUS
DN 130:215027
TI Redox-driven intramolecular anion translocation between transition metal centers
AU Fabbrizzi, Luigi; Gatti, Francesco; Pallavicini, Piersandro; Zambarbieri, Eugenia
CS Dipartimento di Chimica Generale, Universita di Pavia, Pavia, I-27100, Italy
SO Chemistry--A European Journal (1999), 5(2), 682-690
CODEN: CEUJED; ISSN: 0947-6539
PB Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DT Journal
LA English
AB In a two-component system contg. two transition metal centers, M1 and M2, an anion X- coordinated to M1 can be translocated to M2, if (i) the latter metal is redox active (through the M2n+/M2(n+1)+ change) and (ii) the

affinity towards X- decreases along the series: M2(n+1)+ > M1 > M2n+. In these circumstances, when the M1 .apprx. M2 system is in its reduced form, X- stays on M1; on oxidn. X- moves to M2. The above-mentioned model was verified with the covalently linked two-component system N'-(2-aminoethyl)-N-1-[2-[4-(1,4,8,11-tetraazacyclotetradecane-1-methyl)benzylamino]ethyl]ethane-1,2-diamine (1), in which a tripodal tetraamine subunit (tren) hosts a CuII ion, and a tetraamine macrocyclic subunit (cyclam) encircles a nickel center, which is redox active through the NiII/NiIII couple. Binding tendencies of inorg. anions towards the CuII, NiII and NiIII ions, in an MeCN soln., were studied and compared with those involving the sep. components [CuII(2)]2+ (2 = N-benzyl-N',N''-bis(2-aminoethyl)ethylenediamine) and [NiII,III(3)]2+/3+ (3 = N-(4-tert-butyl)benzyl-1,4,8,11-tetraazacyclotetradecane). In general, affinity towards X- decreases along the series: NiIII>CuII>NiII. Thus, the authors obsd. through spectroelectrochem. techniques that in the reduced form of the two-component system CuII .apprx. NiII, the X- anion (Cl-, NCO-) is located on the CuII center, whereas on NiII-to-NiIII oxidn. it is translocated to the NiIII center. The translocation is quickly reversible and, in the case of the oxidn. resistant chloride anion, can be carried out indefinitely through consecutive oxidn. and redn. processes, in a controlled potential electrolysis expt. The intramol. nature of the redox-driven anion translocation in the CuII .apprx. NiII,III system is discussed and substantiated by considering the pertinent thermodn. functions .DELTA.Ho and .DELTA.So, obtained by temp. dependent voltammetric studies. The intramol. Cl- translocation from CuII to NiIII prevails over any other intermol. process, due a more favorable entropy contribution.

IT **220980-79-0P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. and reaction with nickel perchlorate and copper perchlorate)

RN 220980-79-0 CAPLUS

CN 1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-bis(2-aminoethyl)-N'-[[4-(1,4,8,11-tetraazacyclotetradec-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

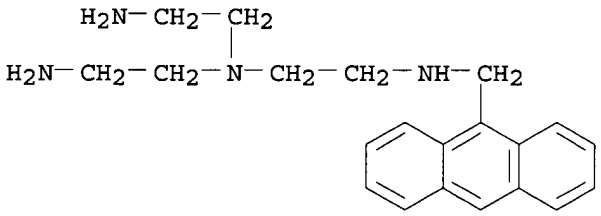


RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1998:774127 CAPLUS
DN 130:162500
TI The molecular design of fluorescent sensors for ionic analytes
AU Fabbrizzi, Luigi; Licchelli, Maurizio; Parodi, Luisa; Poggi, Antonio; Taglietti, Angelo
CS Dipartimento di Chimica Generale, Universita di Pavia, Pavia, I-27100, Italy
SO Journal of Fluorescence (1998), 8(3), 263-271
CODEN: JOFLEN; ISSN: 1053-0509
PB Plenum Publishing Corp.

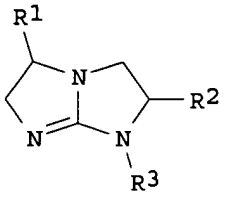
09/632928

DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 11 refs. Mol. fluorescent sensors can be synthesized by covalently linking a photoactive fragment (e.g., anthracene) to a receptor subunit displaying affinity toward the envisaged substrate. The electron transfer process is the privileged signal transduction mechanism: redox active substrates (e.g., transition metals) typically release/uptake an electron to/from the proximate photoexcited fluorophore, the recognition being signaled through fluorescence quenching; redox inactive substrates (d0 and d10 metals, H+) deactivate an existing quenching relay (e.g., a tertiary nitrogen atom close to the fluorophore) and their recognition is signaled through fluorescence enhancement. Anionic substrates can be conveniently recognized from the metal-ligand interaction: polyamine receptors contg. the photophys. inactive ZnIIion bind the carboxylate group. In the case of amino acids, NH3+-CH(R)-COO-, selectivity is improved when the receptor platform bears addnl. groups capable to interact specifically with the R substituent. If R is capable of transferring an electron to the nearby photoexcited fluorophore, the recognition is signaled through fluorescence quenching.
IT **174750-18-6**
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(mol. design of fluorescent sensors for ionic analytes)
RN 174750-18-6 CAPLUS
CN 1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-bis(2-aminoethyl)-N'-(9-anthracenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

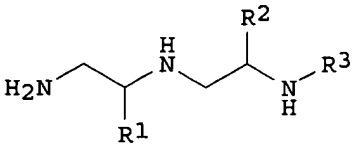


RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1998:716666 CAPLUS
DN 130:81852
TI Solid-Phase Synthesis of Trisubstituted Bicyclic Guanidines via Cyclization of Reduced N-Acylated Dipeptides
AU Ostresh, John M.; Schoner, Christa C.; Hamashin, Vince T.; Nefzi, Adel; Meyer, Jean-Philippe; Houghten, Richard A.
CS Torrey Pines Institute for Molecular Studies, San Diego, CA, 92121, USA
SO Journal of Organic Chemistry (1998), 63(24), 8622-8623
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
GI



I



II

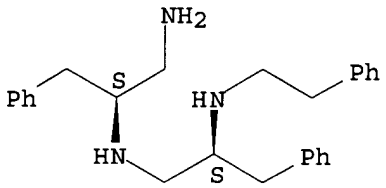
AB A novel method for the solid-phase synthesis of trisubstituted bicyclic guanidines I (R1 = CH2Ph, Me, CH2CHMe2, Pr; R2 = CH2Ph, Me, Pr; R3 = CH2CH2Ph, Bu, Et) is presented. The initial reaction step involves the exhaustive redn. of resin-bound N-acylated dipeptides R3CONHCHR2CONHCHR1CONHR (R = polymer support) using borane-THF, followed by cyclization of the resulting triamine with thiocarbonyldiimidazole to generate resin-bound trisubstituted bicyclic guanidines. Cleavage from the resin using HF yields the desired trisubstituted bicyclic guanidines in excellent yield and purity. The approaches described enable efficient high-yield and purity syntheses of either polyamines II or bicyclic guanidines. These methods were applied to the synthesis of both individual compds. and combinatorial libraries.

IT **218931-05-6P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(solid-phase synthesis of trisubstituted bicyclic guanidine and linear triamine combinatorial libraries via cyclization and redn. of acylated dipeptide libraries)

RN 218931-05-6 CAPLUS

CN 1,2-Propanediamine, N1-[(1S)-1-(aminomethyl)-2-phenylethyl]-3-phenyl-N2-(2-phenylethyl)-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 18 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1997:673844 CAPLUS

DN 127:358467

TI Synthesis, characterization, and luminescence properties of anthrylpolyamines: an experiment for an integrated, advanced laboratory course

AU Pfennig, Brian W.; Newirth, Terry L.; Van Arman, Scott A.

CS Department Chemistry, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY, 12604, USA

SO Chemical Educator [Electronic Publication] (1997), 2(4), No pp. Given
CODEN: CHEDF5; ISSN: 1430-4171
URL: http://journals.springer-ny.com/sam-bin/swilma/lab.875488922.html

PB Springer

DT Journal; (online computer file)

LA English

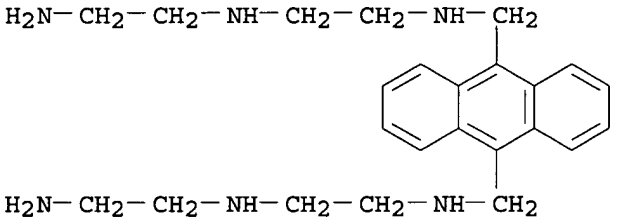
AB A 10-wk, open-ended expt. for a junior/senior-level integrated lab. course is described. The project involves the synthesis and instrumental characterization of two monosubstituted and two disubstituted

anthrylpolyamines of varying lengths, as well as a detailed investigation of their photophys. and photochem. properties in the presence of polyanions of biol. interest. Depending on the nature of the polyanion, emission quenching of the anthracene chromophore occurs by a template-directed excimer formation, or by an energy-transfer process. A correlation between the charge of the protonated anthrylpolyamines and the degree of emission quenching is also investigated. This project is ideally suited for introducing students to different quenching mechanisms within the context of a research-oriented, integrated lab. experience.

IT **198712-74-2P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis, characterization, and luminescence properties of anthrylpolyamines: expt. for integrated, advanced lab. course)

RN 198712-74-2 CAPLUS

CN 9,10-Anthracenedimethanamine, N,N'-bis[2-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-, hexahydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●6 HCl

L9 ANSWER 19 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1997:636187 CAPLUS

DN 127:293640

TI Preparation of peptidyl .alpha.-ketoamide derivatives as inhibitors of thrombosis

IN Abelman, Matthew M.; Pearson, Daniel A.; Vlasuk, George P.; Webb, Thomas R.

PA Corvas International, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 116 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 37,574.
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

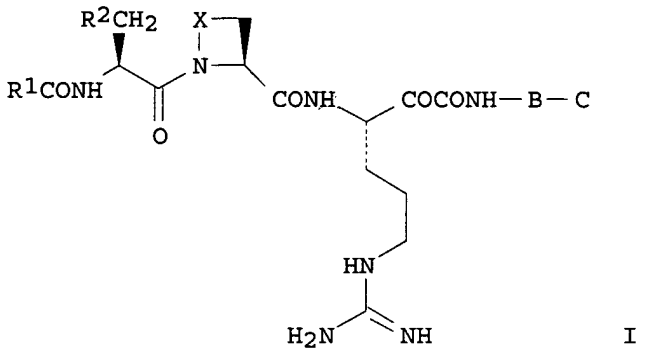
LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5670479	A	19970923	US 1994-218329	19940325
	US 5656600	A	19970812	US 1993-37574	19930325
	CA 2158989	AA	19940929	CA 1994-2158989	19940325
PRAI	US 1993-37574		19930325		

OS MARPAT 127:293640

GI



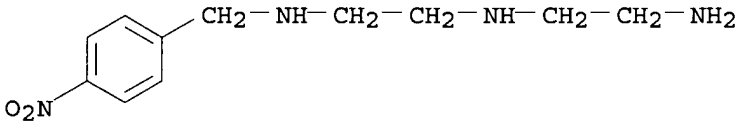
I

AB Peptidyl .alpha.-ketoamide derivs. I [R1 = alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, aryloxy, aralkyloxy; R2 = CO2R3, CH2CO2R3, 1-R3- or 2-R3-tetrazol-5-yl, R3NHCO (R3 = H, alkyl, aralkyl) or R4SO2CH2, R4SO2NH, R4O2CNH (R4 = alkyl), X = (CH2)m (m = 1, 2, 3); B and C are certain peptidyl residues], their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, compns., diagnostic compns. and pharmaceutical compns., were prepd. as inhibitors of thrombosis. Thus, I [R1 = Pr2CH, R2 = CO2H, m = 2, B-C = (Gly)5-Asn-Gly-Asp-Phe-Glu-Glu-Ile-Pro-Glu-Tyr-Leu-OH] was prepd. and assayed for inhibition of thrombin catalytic activity (Ki = 0.0019 nM).

IT **197080-83-4**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(peptidyl ketoamide derivs. as inhibitors of thrombosis)

RN 197080-83-4 CAPLUS

CN 1,2-Ethanediamine, N-(2-aminoethyl)-N'-[(4-nitrophenyl)methyl]-, trihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●3 HCl

L9 ANSWER 20 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1997:258105 CAPLUS

DN 126:340645

TI Fluorescent sensor of imidazole and histidine

AU Fabbrizzi, Luigi; Francese, Giancarlo; Licchelli, Maurizio; Perotti, Angelo; Taglietti, Angelo

CS Dip. Chim. Gen., Univ. Pavia, Pavia, 27100, Italy

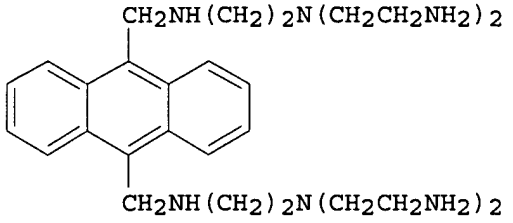
SO Chemical Communications (Cambridge) (1997), (6), 581-582
CODEN: CHCOFS; ISSN: 1359-7345

PB Royal Society of Chemistry

DT Journal

LA English

GI



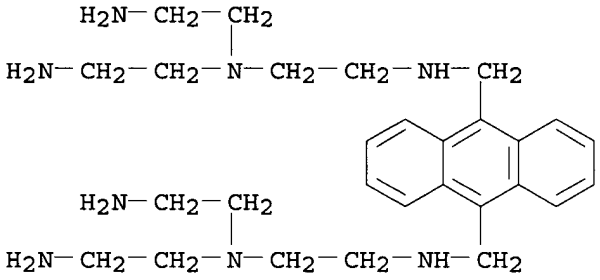
I

AB The di-Zn(II) complex of an octamine contg. the anthracene subunit (I) binds both the imidazolate anion and the imidazolate moiety of L-histidine and signals the binding through the fluorescence quenching of the fluorophore.

IT **189817-03-6DP**, zinc complexes
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fluorescent sensor for imidazole and histidine)

RN 189817-03-6 CAPLUS

CN 9,10-Anthracenedimethanamine, N,N'-bis[2-[bis(2-aminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 21 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1996:96195 CAPLUS

DN 124:248665

TI Molecular recognition of carboxylate ions based on the metal-ligand interaction and signaled through fluorescence quenching

AU De Santis, Giancarlo; Fabbrizzi, Luigi; Licchelli, Maurizio; Poggi, Antonio; Taglietti, Angelo

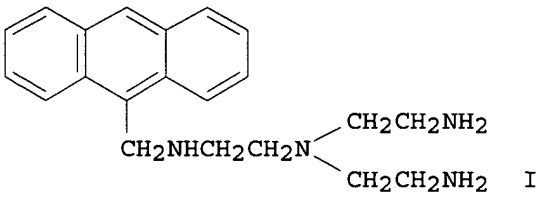
CS Dipartimento Chimica Generale, Universita Pavia, Pavia, I-27100, Italy

SO Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl. (1996), 35(2), 202-4
CODEN: ACIEAY; ISSN: 0570-0833

DT Journal

LA English

GI



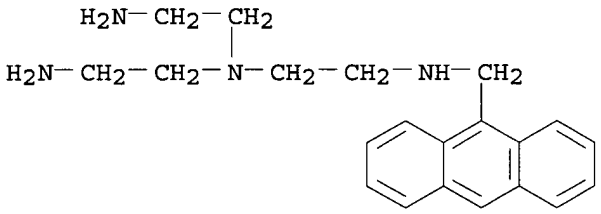
I

AB I was prepd. and reacted with Zn(II) to give [ZnI]2+ in which the 4-coordinate metal center has a vacant site for the coordination of a solvent mol. or for an anion to give a trigonal-bipyramidal arrangement. When a soln. of [Zni]2+ was titrated with 4-N,N-dimethylaminobenzoate, the fluorescence intensity progressively decreased until completely quenched in contrast to the reaction with BzO- which does not interfere with the photophysics of the proximate anthracene group. Arom. carboxylation ions bearing an acceptor or donor substituent are recognized by the ZnII-contg. receptor 1, and their binding is signaled through quenching of the fluorescence of the appended anthracene unit. Quenching of the fluorophore is induced by an electron transfer to or from the substituent. Fluorescence quenching is not obsd. in the presence of nitrate or thiocyanate but somewhat with chloride indicating the chloride competes with dimethylaminobenzoate for the 5th coordination site. Acetate behaves like chloride. Fluorescence quenching of [ZnI]2+ is also obsd. with 1-ferrocenecarboxylate, 4-nitrobenzoate and 9-anthracenecarboxylate. Partial fluorescence quenching of [CuI]2+ is obsd. even in the absence of any coordinating anion as a result of a direct interaction between the Cu ion and the anthracene group; 4-nitrobenzoate and dimethylaminobenzoate also quench the fluorescence of [CuI]2+.

IT **174750-18-6P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and complexation with copper and zinc)

RN 174750-18-6 CAPLUS

CN 1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-bis(2-aminoethyl)-N'-(9-anthracenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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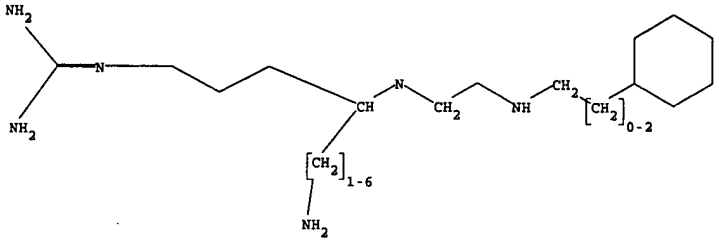

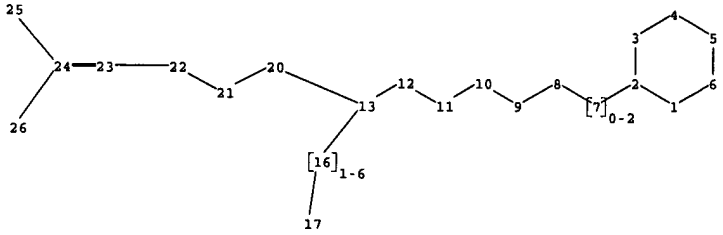

chain nodes :
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 16 17 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6
chain bonds :
2-7 7-8 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12 12-13 13-16 13-20 16-17 20-21 21-22 22-23 23-24
24-25 24-26
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6
exact/norm bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 9-10 12-13 22-23 23-24 24-25 24-26
exact bonds :
2-7 7-8 8-9 10-11 11-12 13-16 13-20 16-17 20-21 21-22

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:CLASS 8:CLASS 9:CLASS 10:CLASS
11:CLASS 12:CLASS 13:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 20:CLASS 21:CLASS 22:CLASS 23:CLASS
24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS